

NOTE ON A NEW ZEALAND GRASS.

***Torresia fraseri* (Hook. f.).**

Hierochloë fraseri Hook. f. Fl. Antarct. 1: 93. 1844.

Savastana fraseri Skeels, U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Pl. Ind. Bull. 248: 21. 1912.

This species is a native of New Zealand and Tasmania. It has been referred to *Torresia redolens* (Forst.) Roem. & Schult. (*Hierochloë redolens* R. Br.) but differs in its smaller size, more slender culms and smaller spikelets.

Seeds of this grass were sent to the U. S. Department of Agriculture by Dr. A. H. Cockayne, of Wellington, New Zealand. They were referred to me with the request that I designate the name the species should bear in the forthcoming Inventory of Seeds and Plants Imported. I have recently published* a note upon *Torresia* Ruiz. & Pav., showing it to be the earliest tenable name under the American Code for the species included under *Savastana* and *Hierochloë*, and transferring to it the North American species of the genus. Besides the New Zealand species under consideration there are six or eight other species of the southern hemisphere that should be placed under *Torresia* but the validity of each name should be investigated before the transfer is made.

—A. S. Hitchcock.

A NOTE ON THE OCCURRENCE OF EPIPERIPATUS IMTHURMI
(SCLATER).†

Mr. Gilbert E. Bodkin, the Government Economic Biologist for British Guiana, has recently sent me five specimens of *Epiperipatus imthurmi* (Sclater) which he collected in June, 1915, at the Government Rubber Station, Issororo, Northwest District, British Guiana.

The specimens vary from 32 mm. to 47 mm. in length, and in width from 3 mm. to 4 mm.; four have 30 pairs of ambulatory legs, and the fifth has 31.

Mr. Bodkin writes: "I discovered them beneath rotten stumps of wood in a lowlying piece of soil at the foot of a hill at the Government Rubber Station, Issororo. The soil here is composed of about five feet of humus overlying clay, and is planted with trees of *Havea braziliensis* now about six years old. Only stumps in an advanced stage of rottenness were inhabited by these creatures. I found them to be common in this piece of land and secured about fourteen specimens in half an hour; some stumps harboured three or four specimens. I could easily have collected three times the number. Their colour when alive was a beautiful velvety chocolate brown above and a delicate flesh pink on the ventral surface."

—Austin H. Clark.

* Amer. Journ. Bot. 2: 300. 1915.

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